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CRIMINAL MODES

Fraud and Forgery Resorted To in Powell's Interests.

FRAUDULENT DOCUMENTS, PUR-PORTING TO BE GOV. FORA-KER'S TAX MESSAGE,

fasted and Circulated By the Democratic nittee and Printed in De -Criminal Mothods W hould Bod the Powell Compaign Nov. One of the most glaring and criminal frauds ever perpetrated in Ohio has just been committed under the direc-tion of the Democratic state executive committee, and has the approval of the Powell, who is in daily conference with the committee. The Democratic newspapers of the state have been a party to the crime either knowingly or through ce. At the outset of the campaign the Democratic newspapers of the ker, and claimed that in a special mess sent by him to the legislature he had advocated the increase of texes upon farm property. This lie fell flat, and those who had started it be ame a larghing tock. Farmers were too intelligent to be deceived by it, and from all over the state came a protest from Democrate of sense against using such palpable falsehoods for campaign purposes. Democrats of any intelligence knew that the miserable falsehood would prove a boomerang and would injure the chances of their candidates. But the Democratic state executive committee which had fathered the falsehood obstinately refused to drop their nefarious tactics, and finding that people were intelligent enough to read Governor Foraker's message and learn for themselves that he had recommended nothing detrimental to the interest of the farmers, they concluded to get up a message for him and circulate it through the state. Nothing more infamous has been attempted since the concection of the in-famous Morey letter, with which an at-tempt was made to defeat Garfield. The Democratic committee got out three different editions of what purported to be a
special message delivered by Governor
Foraker to the legislature. They based
their fabrication and forged fraud on the
message which had been delivered by
him, and which had received the commendation of Democratic newspapers.
They took this message, chopped it to
pieces, garbled it, changed words, dropped
out whole sentences, changed figures, and
then had the audacity to sign Gov. Foraker's name to it, and printed it as a message delivered by him. Their three editions differed from each other; and were
none of them in fact the message which cratic committee got out three difhad been delivered by Governor Foraker. Their object in getting out three different forms is not known, unless it was to pre-vent any one from pointing out specificmitted in any one of them. In fact, they may have got out a fourth or fifth edi-tion different entirely from the other three by this time. Their editions have ocratic papers, for which the fraud was prepared, published these forged and gar-bled messages, some of them printing those dated 1887, others those dated 1886. those dated 1887, others those dated 1886. Even the venerable Leckey Harper and other old measured stitors have been guilty of publishing these messages, although it is to be hoped by those who want to retain respect for them that they have been deceived by the Democratic executive committee. Such a crime was never before attempted thus early in the campaign, even by the leaders of Ohio Democracy. While it was known that Mr. Powell was the commander in chief of the party, and responsible for its management in 1885, when the frauds and forgeries at Cincinnati and Columbus were perpetrated, and as chairman of the state executive committee is pra-cally chargeable with having at le to enjoy the fruits of these frauds and forgeries, it was generally supposed that he had sufficient sense not to allow such an infamous forgery and fraud as this now committed to be used to secure him votes for governor. The commission of such offenses as these brasen and open defiance of all rules of honesty indicate the depth of depravity which the Demooratic party leaders have reached in their efforts to secure votes for Mr. Powell, and show clearly that he has nothing to commend him to the people, and that

and show clearly that he has nothing to commend him to the people, and that they know he will be defeated overwhelmingly this fall if an honest campaign is conducted. Such disreputable means and methods as this will undoubt

FORAKUR ON POLITICAL ISSUES.

The National Republican, Washington 1). C., reproduces, entire, Governor For-aker's article in the Forum on the return of the Republican party to power, and says editorially of it:

"The entire paper is characterised by absolute fairness of statement as to facts and by irresistible logic in argument. The great questions which divide the parties are stated with clearness and the position of each party correctly defined. The differences which exist in 'practice, when there are no differences in the declaration of principles, is most clearly and ably shown. To use stronger lar guage than Governor Forsker used, the hypocrisy of the Democratic party is ex-posed as to its pretenses of favoring a free ballot and civil and political equality.

"Governor Foraker justly says: 'Re publicans ask no more than that every man shall be allowed to vote as he ma choose, and that his ballot shall be counted as cast. • • • They will not be contented with less, and it may as well be understood that there will be no peace or quiet until their just demand is fully conceded. This is just what all fully conceded. This is just what all Republicans should say. Beyond and above all other issues and questions of public policy—of how the government shall be administered—stands this ques-tion of whether the government exists or

"The theory of the government is the every man has equal political rights, and each the same measure of authority and power in forming the government. The fact is, and Governor Foraker has clearly demonstrated it, that the executive and one branch of the legislative department of the government to-day are controlled in violation of this theory, and because Democrats have usurped power in various places and deprived other and perhaps better men of their civil and political

"With that fact established, and it is hardly denied, Governor Foraker is right in giving to this subject the greatest prominence, and declaring that 'it may be so well understood that there will be be as well understood that there will be no peace or quiet' until this Democratic system by which the majority is deprived of the right to govern by despoiling a part of the people of political rights is overtured, and every man in the land can freely vote any ballot he may choose and have that ballot fairly counted.

"Governor Foraker very properly ridi-cules the idea that there is no remedy for this great wrong, and says, 'If there be no provision to meet such a case, then the reason becomes all the more urgent for the services of a party that can and will devise a way to correct such abuses

will devise a way to correct such abuses, and thus save our government from another wrench of violence that will otherwise surely and speedily come.'

"These are words which should make the people ponder, especially those who suffered most from 'the wrench of violence,' and a portion of who are now engaged in the very work which Governor Foraker says may lead to another.

"The difference between free trade and

"The difference between free trade and protection, the relation of parties to them, and the history of the origin of the doc trine of free trade are shown in a manner at once attractive and striking in fact

subject with marked ability and proven himself thoroughly conversant with the himself thoroughly conversant with the grave responsibilities that rest upon those who are placed in high positions and honored by the people with their confidence. Governor Forsker is one of these. The people of Ohio will again select him, as they should, by an increased majority, to rule over that great state, and as he is quite a young man, he may reasonably expect in due time that to him as a faith-ful servant will be given the command, "lome up higher."

We have called attention elsewhere he infamous fraud the Democratic committee, and at its instigation many Dem ocratic newspapers, has been guilty of this early in the campaign. The history of this new crime merits perusal. It is surprising and shocking to learn that the leaders of Mr. Powell's canvass are indulging in the same methods which brought the Ohio Democracy into disrepute in 1885. It was hoped by every one the commission of such infamous acts as are elsewhere detailed. It is indeed time for honest Democrate to descri the Powell crowd and teach them that honesty must prevail though the party suffers tempo-

THE Democratic state executive committee has succeeded in securing a large amount of funds for campaign use. This success is the result of a trip made by Mr. T. Powell to Washington. He called on President Cleveland, who has no love for Governor Forsker, as every one knows, and found that the president was willing to exert himself in behalf of Powell's candidacy for governor. While wilting to exert himself in behalf of Powell's candidacy for governor. While in Washington Mr. Powell made arrangements by which \$10,000 is to be secured for the Democratic campaign fund in Ohio by assessments on Federal office-holders in Washington and \$20,000 by assessments on Federal office-holders in the south. This amount distributed through the state is expected to secure Mr. Powell a good many votes. His workers and striking in this locality will undoubtedly got their share if they are sufficiently about and office up the state committee. How Provide Democratic Columbia, O., in the state of the party of the state o DUNGAN'S BREAK.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE IN TROUBLE.

the Republican State Committee, for a Certificate of Honosty, and is Approprintely Answered.

The detail of the manner in which Governor Foraker's special message has been mutilated and forged and sent out to Democratic newspapers to publish and circulate throughout the state has been given elsewhere in these columns. The discovery of the fraud, which was

promptly exposed, created consternation at Democratic headquarters, as the general expression of things was that they might as well close up shop after the discovery of the employment in such methods. In the endeavor to square himself and gain some sort of public confidence, Chairman Dungan wrote a letter to the Hon. W. S. Cappeller, chairman in which he promised in future to send out accurate copies of Governor Foraker's message, and asked that a copy sent by him with the letter, be endorsed by Chair

man Cappeller.

This is probably the first time in the history of politics in Ohio that the state committee of a political party has so en-tirely lost the confidence of the people that it goes begging to the commi the opposite party to give them some sort of backing, that it may have some influ-ence with the people. The reply of Chairman Cappeller to Mr. Dungan was not very long, but it was to the point. It

HEADQUARTERS OF REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTAVE COMMITTEE, COLUMBUS. O., Sept. 31, 1867.
Hon. Irvine Dungan, Chairman Democratic Sate Executive Committee, Columbus, O.:

which you enclose what purports to be a copy of Governor Foraker's special mes sage, and which is one of a series of three different editions purporting to be such message sent out by your committee, is

other forms and editions purporting to be copies of the same, sent out by your com-mittee. We have no objection to your sending out exact and correct copies of Governor Foraker's special message, and hope that this special message, as delivered, will be widely circulated, as we know of no more effective way of contradicting the lies and misrepresentations regarding it, set into circulation by your committee. We suggest that with a true convertible of the message you send out the circulation. copy of the message you send out the editorials, commending and endorsing it, which appeared in the Cincinnati Enquirer April 8, 1886; Columbus Times April 7, 1886; the Cleveland Plaindealer April 8 and April 19, 1886, and in other Democratic newspapers about the same dates. These newspapers at that time united in commending and endorsing the special message.
Since the Republican newspaper

named in your letter have exposed the cheme, we would suggest that in addition to stopping the circulation of the forged and garbled messages already put out by you, that you also sall in those zent out and direct the editors of the Mt. many other Democratic newspapers who have printed the forged and garbled messages to retract and correct in their next

Congratulating you on your expres and hoping that you may be sincere in your expression, and that this letter will be attached to any true copies of Gov-ernor Foraker's special message which ernor Foraker's special you may send out, I am,

Mr. Dungan did not seem to know when he had enough, and sent another whining letter, which was answered as

REPUBLICAN STATE E-GOUTIVE COMMITTEE, COLLINEUS, O., Fept. II, 1857.
Hon. Irvine Durg n. (h irm.) Democrat DEAR SIR-Your second letter of to day, urging us to certify, to the nonesty of your committee, and to edit your cam-paign documents, is received. Your at-tempted denial of having forged and gar-bled Governor Foraker's message is in the nature of an unsupported allegation, and the facts do not admit of giving you day, urging us to certify, to the honesty the benefit of a certificate for political honesty that your party management in sire for the particulars in which your different editions of the message differ from each other and the original can be different editions of the message differ from each other and the original can be gratified by comparing those remaining in your possession, unless you have destroyed them since your scheme was exposed, or by comparison of the original with the mutilated and garbled version of it circulated as a document and published at your instigation in Democratic newspapers. We do not care to have the copies of your different editions now in our possession go into your hands, as you evidently wish, as we might have difficulty in recovering them; neither do we intend to waste any more valuable time in striving to make you comprehend that your present course is not calculated to win you the confidence of the people any more than were some of the statements of your candidate, Mr. Powell, in his Hamilton speech, which were known by all well-informed men to be at variance with the truth and history.

Hoping that you will be able to manage your campaign in some manner during the remaining six week until election without again calling on us to assist you out of dilemmas brought about by your ewn reckless and perverted course, I am,



among the hills of Highland county, on July 5, 1846. His parents at that time resided in a log cabin. His early life was he advantages the boys of to-day have. When barely sixteen years of age, on July 4, 1862, he enlisted as private in company A, Eighty-ninth O, V. I., being the first man mustered into this regi-ment, and went at once into active serment, and went at once into active service. He was engaged in thirteen battles before he was nineteen years old, and distinguished himself for his bravery and gallantry in all of them. This bravery and devotion to duty won rapid promotion for him, and on January 24, 1863, he was made second lieutenant, and afterwards braveted captain for efficient services during the campaign in Georgia and South Carolina. He was next in Shor-South Carolina. He was next in/She man's famous march to the sea, and did gallant service at Mission Ridge, Dalton, Ga., Resaca, Burth Hickory, Peach Tree creek, Hooyer's gap, Lookout mountain, Ringgold, Kennessw mountain, Eutoy creek, Averysboro, Bentonville, in the Rock Face charge and in the campaign against Atlanta.

Capt, Foraker was the last man mu

tered out of his regiment, leaving the service June 13, 1865, while serving as aid-de-camp to Gen. Slocum.

After the war was over young Foraker returned to his father's farm, and wen to school for a time VSalem, Ross county. For two years he sudied at the Wes leyan University at Delaware, O., and then went to Cornell University, graduating from that institution July, 1869. In on to taking the full classical course of the university, he had devoted his spare time for the last two years of his course in studying law, and with such success that in the fall of 1889 he was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati and at once entered into active practice and was successful as a lawyer until he was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati in 1879. He served for three years, and then resigned on account of temporary ill health. In so high respect was he held by the bar of Cincinnati that the lawyers without regard to politics joined in a petition to Governor For ter not to accept Judge Foraker's resig-nation. The first name on this petition

1885, having been nominated at Spring-field, and his administration for the past ple admire. He has been wise, I ple admire. He has been wise, honest, dignified and courageous in all his ac-tions, dealing promptly and judiciously with all questions that have arisen, and throughout conducted himself in such an ble and brilliant manner that he was

vention this "immer,

No one has forgetten the promptnes with which Governor Furaker in 1886 re-sponded to the appeal from the people of Charleston for aid and assistance while by earthquake, when many of them were were homeless and without roof to pro were nometess and without root to pro-tect them. Governor Foraker promptly forwarded tents and supplies, being the first to respond to their appeal of aid. One year later he distinguished himself sponded to the appeal of the veterans of the country to oppose President Cleve-land's order that the rebel flags be re stored to the representatives of the "Con-federate states." Governor Foraker im-mediately telegraphed to Washington orthe president was forced to back down and rescind the order for which he had no legal authority. It was at this time that Governor Foraker responded to a message from B. Carson, of Hillsboro, O., sending the memorable telegram: "No rebel flags will be surrendered while I am governor."

By his course in the rebel flag matter Governor Foraker has earned the enmity of President Cleveland, and is no doub man now in public life.

THE Republican platform declares promises of the Republican party; and we pledge ourselves to such further legis-lation as may be necessary to keep abreast with enlightened public sentiment on this question, to the end that the evils result

BOB BURDETTE ON THE FLAG

Why the Veterane Dislike the Combination of Cleveland and the Stare and

It seems to me that the hostility which the old soldiers exhibit toward the combination of President Cleveland and the United States flag is easily explained. It is simply an exaction of the soldier spirit; it is the soul of a soldier's life and habit obedience to orders. Along sometime "endurin' the war" the mob of camp followers and specula-

tors who followed the Union army for gain and plunder got to using the United States flag as an advertisement. It fi inted over and in front of every shoddy store in Cairo and Memphis, and painted across the stars and stripes was the name of the firm that was making \$2 on every bill of fifty cents it sold. The flag was dishon-ored by greedy robbers who loved the soldier only for what they could make out of him, and waved the flag over his head while they went through his pockets. I think it was Grant—a soldier naturally thinks that every good thing that was done during the war was done by Grantpossibly while he was commanding the military division of the Mississippi; at any rate it was some Union general, who issued an order forbidding this desecration of the flag. It was a symbol of honor; the emblem of our noble and glorious cause; every star was sacred to the soldier; that banner was his hourly inspiration; daily he braved death unde ts folds and he prayed that it might be his winding-sheet when he died. To daub upon its asure field the fat face of ome civilian who never spoke a warm hearted word for the Union until he found there was some profit to be made out of its defenders; to scrawl across its silker folds the name of some trader whose greedy hand was plunged into the sol dier's pocket; to use the flag as an advertising sheet for a pack of camp foi lowers, was a disgrace, an outrage, a shameful dishonor. And so the general commanding ordered that all such signs should be taken down by the provost guard and that no man should ever again dare use the flag of our country to adver-tise himself and his shoddy wares, while daily it was made more sacred than ever, paptized in the fire of battle and the life blood of brave men. The thought, the feeling, that inspired the order was born

applauded it. Well, now, the soldiers have not for otten that order, and to this day the Grand Army hate to see the flag used as an advertisement for dry goods, for clams, for salt fist, for tar, for gimlets, for treacle, taffy, popularity, votes, or anything else. No man's portrait has any right on the United States flag—the president's, or the post sutler's, or even P. T. Barnum's. The flag was never made for that purpose; it wasn't intended, when it was designed, to be a National picture gallery. And no man who loves it, as do the men who marches and fought and suffered under it. likes to see it disfigured. They remember the flag very distinctively as it was when they carried it into battle, and Presiden Cleveland's picture wasn't painted on it then; why, then, should it be there now It is soldiery in the men of the Grand Army to obey orders. "Forever float

BRYN MAWR, August 80. SOME OF THE HISTORY OF 1885.

One of the gentlemen who has been loading down the Democratic papers with slush about Mr. Powell and has been Powell to the skies is W. A. Taylor. Thi correspondent, who is just now so busily engaged in aiding Mr. Powell and furthering the interests of John R. McLean, was in 1885 sending dispatches to the New York World from Columbus. The World is a Democratic paper, and what Mr. Taylor then wrote for it can certainly be received as reliable information by

It will be remembered that in October 1885, Mr. Thomas E. Powell, present Democratic candidate for governor, was chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, and in charge of the Democratic headquarters at Columbus. It was at that time that the forgeries in Cincinnati and Columbus, since notorious, were committed. The following verous, were committee. hat a special batim extract from Mr. Taylor's special batim extra 1885, may be of interest at this time: "I have just received private advices from Republican delegation" [to the legisla-ture] "except one is certainly elected, and will be so declared to-morrow. There is an ugly feeling in Cincinnati, and I am advised that a riot may occur at any moment. The Democratic state committee yesterday made the claim of the legislature on joint ballot upon a telegram from John McLean that it should do so, as the Democrats had certainly elected twentyone senators and fifty-six representatives. Since then the committee has maintained the claim put forth. It is but proper to the claim put forth. It is but proper to say, while all the best Democrats in the state sincerely hope that the party has an honest majority of the legislature, Mr. McLean's present attitude excite very grave suspicion. He is in the city to-night incognito in company with some of his licutemants, but has not conferred with any of the real Democratic leaders."

By the real Democratic leaders are meant such men as Allen G. Thurman, Mr. McLean was in conference with Mr. McLean was in conference with Thomas E. Powell, and the result of the conference and the claims spoken of by

in Cincinnati and Columbus.

We suagest to the young men of this county that they get together and form Foraker clube and assist in making an enthusiastic sampaign in the county. By forming gies clube they can add to the interest of their meetings, and with the attractions offered by their singing and speeches from those of their members who feel that they can interest an andience they will have no trouble in securing growns as their meetings. Try it, the street of interest and the street of the street o

WILLYAM COTIER LYON.

William Cotter Lyon, Republican nom ince for lieutenant governor, was born of Irish parentage in Homer, Medina county, O., July 7, 1841. His parents removed to Michigan, where his mother died when he was but six years of age. His father returned to Ohio soon thereafter, where he died six years later, leaving two brothers and a sister to the care of the subject of this sketch, who then worked on a farm until he was fourteen years of age, when he hired out as an apprentice to learn the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked until the breaking out of the civil war. He enlisted as a private in April, 1861 at Seville, O., and went into Camp Taylor at Cleveland. He served through the war in the famous Twenty-third O.V. I., commanded by Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Scammon, President Hayes and Gen. Comley, and was mustered out of service with the rank of captain in the latter part of April, 1865, after having been confined in rebel prisons at Libby, Macon, Charleston, Columbia and Charlotte for thirteen months. Then returning to his trade, he worked at it until failing health compelled him to seek other employment. He moved to Newark in 1870, and was appointed postmaster in that city in 1877, in which position he served for nearly nine years. He was chairman of the Republican executive committee of that county for several years. He was ap-pointed trustee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home by Governor Foraker, and is now a member of that board. He is editor and one of the proprietors of the Newark Daily and Weekly American. He has for years taken an active part on the stump in the various campaigns. He is a member of several societies, and served as Grand Regent of the Royal Arcanum for Ohio in 1883, and has long been connected with the Fifth-street Baptist church, of Newark. During the war when a prisoner in Libby prison, Capt. Lyon showed what kind of stuff he is made of by indignantly rejecting a proposition that he could be relieved from the norrible sufferings of that infamous den

PRAUD AND PORGERY.

the Confederates

if he would make shoes for Confederate

One of the questions now before the veters of Ohio is whether fraud and force at the polls and the forging of election returns shall be indorsed as a method of carrying Ohio elections. The Democratic party by its action of the past has indelibly stamped upon its record the principle of fraud and forgery as legitimate election methods. In 1885 most outrageous crimes d upon its record the principle of against the purity of the ballot were perstrated in Columbus and Cincinnati by stuffing the ballot-boxes, forging election returns and dictating to Democratic judges. The Cincinnati band of criminals ucceeded in securing seats in the legislative halls for candidates who had not been elected. Investigation proved that beneficiaries were ousted from their seats. every possible obstacle was thrown in he way of justice by the element of the Democratic party that is now represented by Thomas E. Powell. Democratic senators fied to other states to prevent the by the activity and energy of the Republicans the consummation of these crimes against the elective franchise was preof the Democracy came to the support of the forgers, and aided by all motions jossible in hampering, delaying and dethe Democratic party on the side of the callot-box stuffers and committed it to their defense. With this record in the past two years for their party, honest Democrats cannot vote for it without aiding the indorsement of the crime. debase the elective franchises are now in full control of the Democratic party and are running this campaign. Powell was chairman of the Demecratic state com-mittee in 1885 when all of these crimes were committed. This is a matter of supreme importance to every honest citizen, and all should join in rebuking and repudiating the principle that by crims the honest elector can be deprived of his ballot and that the forging of election returns is a legitimate campaign method.

WE call the attention of all young men to the opportunity offered them to come into the grand old Republican party, which has ever been on the side of the right, and has numbered among its leaders such illustrious men as Lincoln, Gar-field, Grant and Wade. It is a party of live issues, of patriotism, and there are among its leaders to-day the grandest men in the country. No young man can make a mistake by uniting with it and casting his vote this fall for its candidates. Young men who have to cast their first vote this fall should consider well before they vote, and vote for the party which is going down to history as one of the grandest organizations in the world. It lives not in the past, but will in the future be in the van of progress, and lead in all the great reforms

Bules for Mothers and Habes.

Dr. Fiske-Bryson is the plonser in a movement to teach the mothers a few sanmovement to teach the mothers a few san-itary rules which will, in her opinion, ma-terially lessen the death rate. Her idea is that some of the intelligent, philauthropic women of this city who have the leisure should volunteer their services and devote a little time each week to the instruction of teu-ment house women in the proper way to bathe, clothe and feed their chil-dren. The doctor says that the few les-sons which she has been able to give these women in the course of her practice have been very beneficial during the present heated term. The doctor proposes to have printed on the cards for distribution in the tenement houses the following list of "Don'ts:"

Don't give the baby meat, beer, whisky, cal

bon't put heavy winter fiannels on the baby in July and August.

Don't bathe the baby once in a while; bathe it twice a day during July and August, at 10 o'clock in the morning and at 6 o'clock in the affernoon. Don't feed the baby whenever it frets or cries. Feed it at regular times during the day, and then its naps will be longer.

Don't let the baby sleep with other children.

Its maps will be longer.

Don't let the baby sleep with other children.

In a conversation with a reporter this morning, the doctor said: "More than 2,000 infants perish every year in New York city between the middle of June and the middle of September from summer diarrhæa. The prevalence of the disease is in direct proportion to the height of the temperature. Overcrowded and antihygienic surrounding predispose to it. Among the children of tenement house districts and in asylums it prevails extensively. The greatest mortality occurs during hot, still, sultry days. Gases from cesspools, malarial influences, vegetable and animal decomposition are powerful predisposing causes. The death rate of New York children from this disease is twice that of any other city in the world. The improper feeding and management of infancy in the densely packed tenement house districts has more to do with the prevalence of cholers infantum than high temperature, overcrowding or poverty itself. Ignorance is at the bottom of it, and the main cause of disease and death among infants.

"The impurities which abound in the air through the action of atmospheric heat are very numerous. They are both gaseous and solid. A theory deserving consideration is that certain gaseous impurities found in the air form purgative combinations. Particles of solid impuri-

purities found in the air form purgative combinations. Particles of solid impuricombinations. Particles of solid impuri-ties are literally the 'motes in the sun-beam' which are visible when viewing it in a darkened room. They consist largely of organic matter, often carried a long distance by prevailing winds. The has, appearance of the atmosphere rest-ing over New York city when viewed at a distance on a sultry, quiet summer day is largely due to solid impurities."—New York Sun.

Flirting in Spite of Regulati Love laughs at treasury regulations.

Love laughs at treasury regulations as well as at locksmiths. Some time ago the chief clerk of the treasury department issued an order prohibiting clerks from visiting and promenading the corridors during business hours. Prior to this regulation the treasury girls spent considerable time in visiting each other and in walking leisurely around the corridors with favorite masculine clerks. For a time the new order effectually suppressed the abuse aimed at, as all persons found visiting or walking about idly were reported to the chief clerk. The order still produces good results, yet many male and soldiers. He preferred to continue to suffer rather than to do anything to aid ported to the chief clerk. The order still produces good results, yet many male and female clerks with a disposition for filtration have devised a plan by which they may enjoy a promenade of a mile without being detected by the minions of the chief clerk. The treasury building is about 300 by 200 feet in dimensions and is quadrangular in form, with a central wing stretching from east to west, thus connecting the building into a double quadrangle. Two elevators, located in different corners of the building, carry all comers from floor to floor. The length of the corridors of each story extended in a straight line is a full quarter mile, and as there are four stories we have a full mile of corridors, forming with their tiled floors, frescoed walls and vaulted cellings a most charming promenade. rangular in form,

promenade.

To be found loitering on any particular floor is to insure a report and reprimand, and a repetition of the offense brings ad-monition or suspension or discharge. Some of the girls of the treasury are smart Some of the girls of the treasury are smart as well as pretty, and have devised a plan by which they may join each other and their beaus without fear of the chief clerk and his sentinels. Meeting at an appointed hour and place, these couples will promenade the entire length of the corridors of one floor, and then, taking separate elevators so as to avoid detection, will proceed to the next floor and leisurely continue their "spooning" while they make the circuit of its corridors. This is repeated until they have traversed the corridors of the four floors, when each will repair to his and her proper division, using both elevators for this purpose, having walked a mile, killed a half hour's time, "knocked out the eye of the chief clerk" and had a "lovely time."—Washington Cor. Chicago News.

The Outlaw Killers.

I saw Bob Ford, the murderer of J.

James, at Las Cerrillos, a mining to
near here, lately. He is penniless, or at
so, his blood money having been exhauso, his blood money having been exhausted long since by riotous living. He is a hanger on of salcons and gambling dens, and manages somehow to make a living. He is cordially detested by the people and miners generally, who themselves, often very rough in ways and deeds, are too brave to do the coward trick that removed Jesse James from earth. He is alone, in all the desolate sense of that word, and it will always be so. Dick Liddell is also here, but he is "reformed," and is receiving the assistance and more.

Mark Twain in Frivacy.

Mark Twain's participation in a ball game in Elmira surprised a great many persons who did not know that he has for many years made that place his summer home. It was there that he married the daughter of a very wealthy one operator named Langdon, who died soveral years ago. Mark built himself a house at some distance from the heart of Elmira on a considerable clevation called Quarry hill, and though the towarfolk usually say they would not like to live there because it is no far from town, he likes it because he gets cool air and sufficient privacy from introders to be able to do ment of each year's literary work there. His home and carries some put him in town when he wants to be billiard table, or many when he wants to be billiard table, or many them in the wife and transfer or around her billiard table, or many them in the wife and transfer or around her billiard table, or many them in the wife and transfer or around her billiard table, or many them in the wife and transfer or around her billiard table, or many them in the wife and transfer or around her billiard table, or many them in the wife and transfer or around her billiard table, or many them in the wife and transfer or around her billiard table, or many them in the wife and transfer or around her billiard table, or many them in the wife and transfer or around her billiard table, or many them in the wife and transfer or around her billiard table, or many them in the wife and transfer or around her billiard table, or many them in the wife and transfer or around her billiard table, or many them in the wife and transfer or around her billiard table, or many them in the want table to the many table table to the time to the many table table to the many table table to the table to the many table table to the table table to the table t